









# THE WAR.

## END OF IRISH REVOLT.

### THREE REBEL LEADERS SHOT.

### GRAVE RIOTS IN GERMANY.

### ABORTIVE ZEPPELIN RAID.

#### GENERAL.

#### THE IRISH RISING QUELLED.

##### REBEL LEADERS SHOT.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
The Irish rebels are being tried by Field Court Martial under the Defence of the Realm Act. As soon as the sentences are confirmed the public will be informed. The rebels whose cases cannot be taken immediately will be sent to England. The cases of the women are being considered.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that three of the signatories to the republican proclamation in Ireland were court-martialled and shot to-day.

The rebels shot were Pearse, T. J. Clarke and T. Macdonagh. Three others were sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

##### DUBLIN CASUALTIES.

The dead in the Dublin hospitals alone total 66 soldiers, and 122 rebels and civilians. One hundred and seventy-nine buildings were destroyed or damaged by fire.

##### SECRETARY FOR IRELAND RESIGNS.

##### A PERSONAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Birrell made a personal statement, being frequently interrupted by Mr. Laurence (Ginnell) the Nationalist, who shouted against "the Government's Hunnish conduct in shooting the rebels."

Mr. Birrell said there would be an inquiry into the history of the Irish administration in which he would participate. It would be naive for him at present to speak on the grave events which were fresh in his mind. He admitted that he had made an untrue estimate of the "Sinn Féin" movement, but when the insurrection was quelled he resigned and his resignation was accepted. There was no other course.

His error had not proceeded from lack of thought, or consideration, or duty. His whole thought had been to present an unbroken Ireland to the common foe. He emphasised that the unanimity of Ireland had been preserved. This was no Irish rebellion. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said that the House had listened to Mr. Birrell with sympathy and emotion. He possessed the affection of his colleagues to an exceptional degree.

Mr. Redmond affirmed that Mr. Birrell had honestly done his best for Ireland. He appealed to the Government not to treat with undue harshness the masses concerned in the recent outbreak.

Sir Edward Carson agreed that Mr. Birrell's policy was actuated by a desire to preserve the unity of Ireland. No true Irishman would call for vengeance on the mass of the insurgents.

##### GENERAL BOTHA'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
General Botha telegraphed Mr. John Redmond, M.P. his heartfelt sympathy and regret that a small section of Ireland was jeopardising his great cause, and hoping that the Irish people would follow Mr. Redmond's line of action, and that Mr. Redmond's policy would be successful.

Mr. Redmond replied sincerely thanking General Botha "on behalf of myself and the overwhelming majority of the Irish people."

##### SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that Sir Roger Casement would be tried with the utmost expedition.

#### SERIOUS RIOTING IN GERMANY.

##### GIVE US PEACE, AND OUR MEN.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
The most serious rioting in Germany since the war began is now reported. Vast mobs, principally women, demanded peace.

There were exciting scenes in Berlin, Kiel, Munich, Chemnitz and other cities, while in rural districts peasant women implored the return of their husbands and sons from the war.

Already casualties among women are reported, although the authorities are endeavouring to prevent the publication of such details.

Speakers at Potsdam advocated immediate peace, amid frantic cheers, at a huge gathering of workers.

There were police charges and many arrests.

#### COMPULSION.

##### MILITARY SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith introduced the Military Service Bill which extends compulsion to all males from eighteen years of age to forty-one. The new measure includes minor provisions which make exempted men liable for service immediately their certificates of exemption expire and also special reserve men civilly employed but who will be available militarily in the event of emergency. The provisions become operative thirty days after the passing of the Bill. All the men affected will be given a month of grace, and youths who are reaching eighteen years of age will be allowed a month in which to enlist voluntarily.

The Bill passed its first reading.

##### LABOUR MEMBERS GIVEN FREE HAND.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
The Labour Party, met after Mr. Asquith's statement, and decided that members should be free to vote for the Compulsion Bill. This means that only half a dozen will oppose the measure.

##### THE BILL WELCOMED.

Unionists welcomed the Military Service Bill, while other speakers accepted the position in good grace. The Labour leader, Mr. G. N. Barnes, strongly favoured the measure. There are indications that there will be only a small minority against the Bill.

##### AUSTRALIA'S ARMY.

##### ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE MAY BE FOLLOWED.

MELBOURNE, May 3rd.  
The Federal War Committee has informed the Government that the Committee does not believe that Australia is adequately represented at the front, and recommends the Government to fix an early date for the minimum number of new recruits, and to intimate that if the number is not forthcoming by a specified date, the whole question of voluntarism will be reviewed.

Mr. Pearce (Minister of Defence) states that the Cabinet has considered the matter, and a statement will be made when Parliament meets.

##### IRISH BLACK-LIST.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
The *Gazette* contains the names of three more firms in the Dutch East Indies which have been added to the Commercial black-list, but the newspaper *Java Bode* has now been removed from the list.

#### BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
A Rome wireless message says that the British prisoners from Mesopotamia will be sent to Anatolia.

#### WAR CORRESPONDENT WOUNDED.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
The first British war correspondent to be wounded in this war is Mr. Prevost-Battersby, who was struck in the stomach with a shell when visiting a section of the front in France, with a British General.

#### AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

##### THE LATEST RAID.

##### BOMBS DROPPED ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant said that a Zeppelin crossed the East Coast on Tuesday night and dropped bombs on agricultural land. There were no casualties, and no damage. He said he had not full particulars of the Yorkshire raid.

It is officially announced that six men and three women were killed and 19 men and 10 women injured in Tuesday night's air raid. Five or six airships, possibly more, were engaged at points as far apart as Ratway Head, and the north coast of Norfolk. There were only two attempts, however, to penetrate inland.

About 100 bombs were dropped in widely scattered localities, largely falling on uninhabited areas and into the sea.

The casualties were all in a single locality, where 18 houses were damaged, except for two persons slightly wounded elsewhere. Only twice the raiders came within the range of anti-aircraft guns, and they immediately retreated.

There were heavy rainstorms during the Zeppelin raid.

##### DAMAGED ZEPPELIN.

STAVANGER, May 3rd.  
The Zeppelin L20 has descended in an inlet near Stavanger, Norway, apparently in a damaged condition.

##### AEROPLANE RAIDS DEAL.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
A German aeroplane dropped six bombs near Deal railway station. Several houses were badly damaged, and one man was injured. The German machine, departed, chased by a British aeroplane.

##### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

##### FUTILE GERMAN ATTEMPT IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, May 3rd.  
Today's communiqué says: "Only artillery duels occurred at Deadman Hill and Douaumont."

The French long-range guns did destructive work against the enemy railways eastward of Vignoulles.

The Germans, after artillery preparation with tear-shells, made a small attack in the Argonne, which was promptly driven back.

The German long-range guns did destructive work against the enemy railways eastward of Vignoulles.

##### RUSSIAN FRONT.

##### GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

##### ENEMY STILL RETREATING IN THE CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, May 3rd.  
A communiqué reports the repulse of German attacks in the Vidza and Postavy regions, also slight Russian progress south of Olyk. The capture of an important section of an enemy position in Upper Cherek is also reported. In the Caucasus the enemy were again driven westward in the direction of Diarbekir.

##### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

##### SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
The Spanish steamer *Vinifreda* has been sunk.

##### LOST BRITISH SHIPS REPLACED.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
In the House of Lords Lord Curzon said that the British ships lost during the war had been exactly balanced by the new ships added to the register.

#### SPANISH JUTE MANUFACTURERS' APPEAL.

LONDON, May 2nd.  
The Valencia correspondent of the *Times* draws attention to the scarcity of jute in Spain owing to the restrictions on exports from Calcutta. He says that Spanish manufacturers require for the supply of their home market during the present year 40,000 tons. Spanish manufacturers are willing to give ample guarantees that the sacks will not go to the enemy, and to find shipping. They merely ask that the British policy should be defined and applied impartially and that Spanish mills should not be forced to close for lack of jute. The correspondent urges that as the jute districts of Spain are the most friendly towards the Allies, we should do what we can to meet their wishes.

#### HOME RACING.

##### RESULT OF TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, May 3rd.  
The result of the Two Thousand Guineas was as follows:—  
Christinus, 1  
Kwangan, 2  
Nasovian, 3  
Seventeen ran. Won by three-quarters of a length, half a length between second and third. Betting—100 to 7 Christinus, 10 to 1 Kwangan, 20 to 1 Nasovian.

#### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

##### A DENIAL.

PEKING, May 4th.  
An authoritative denial has been made to the statement in the Peking papers to the effect that the Chief of the Executive had wired to the Province on the question of his retirement and that thirteen favoured his retirement. No such wire has been sent. Tuan Chih-jui, at Monday's conference, insisted that the President should be upheld.

##### HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW.

The entries for the show have proved very satisfactory, the total being 129. The Cat Show is an innovation. There are eighteen entries—10 Siamese and 8 Persians. Although a class for ordinary cats was scheduled, it failed to fill; this seems rather curious as there are quite a number of good, ordinary, well-fed and well-cared for cats in the Colony.

Fox-terriers are, as usual, the largest entry and number 14. This other principal entries are: Chow dogs 11; Dachsunds 9; Japanese and Pekingses 8; Un-classified Dogs such as Samoyeds, Deerhound, Boston Bull, etc., number 11.

Given fine weather, the show should be a great success, as the dogs are really of good quality and the pick of their kind in Hongkong.

Two ladies have kindly volunteered to judge the cat classes and the dogs will be judged by the best men obtainable in their respective entries.

The surplus funds are to be given to the Blue Cross Fund or a fund for War Dogs, if that is to be hoped that a good "gate" will be collected.

Messrs. Wiseman Ltd., will supply refreshments, etc. at their usual prices in a stand specially reserved for the purpose and a band will be in attendance and render popular selections.

##### A PROFESSIONAL PICK-POCKET?

The police have no record of the prisoner, but we think he is one of a gang of professional pickpockets who operate between Canton, Macao and Hongkong. The Inspector Brazil of a Chinese who was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with stealing a purse from a Japanese officer.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence, and said he did not think the Inspector should say that. He called evidence to prove defendant's means. Defendant had deposited with a friend \$100 and clothing with which he said he wanted to start business.

Inspector Brazil said he thought he had seen defendant before and that he had been before his Worship on a similar charge and was discharged.

Mr. Goldring thought he remembered defendant. "I think Mr. Goldring defended him on the last occasion," added the Inspector. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wood said he was afraid defendant would have to be discharged again.

#### AVIATOR'S ORDEAL.

##### HOW THE CANDIDATE'S NERVES ARE TESTED.

The nerves of the aviation aspirant in France are put to an exhausting test by an ingenious machine. The would-be pilot—says the Paris correspondent of the *Laurel*—must begin by exerting with both hands, a rhythmic and continued effort, which is inscribed on the tambour of an apparatus, and automatically added up in kilos by a meter. He is then placed in front of a needle moved by clockwork one complete turn in a second. Immediately the subject is aware of any deflection of the needle he must arrest it by pressing on a lever.

Finally a tambour is applied to his pulse, in order to gauge his respiratory and circulatory rhythm. He is then submitted to a violent and unexpected sensation—a magnesium flash, a detonation, or a double of ice-cold water. The tambour mercilessly registers the tremor of his hand, the acceleration of his respiration, and the beating of his heart.

#### OUR FIRST OBJECTIVE.

##### WEALTH AND RESOURCES OF MESOPOTAMIA.

Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich contributes an interesting article on Mesopotamia to the current number of the *Review of Reviews*. He points out that the first objective of the British expedition was to secure the Persian oil wells near Ahwaz and the important port at Basra from being overwhelmed by Turks and Arabs, and to render ourselves masters of the part of Mesopotamia south of Baghdad, in which we have always considered our interests to be paramount. The occupation of Baghdad the writer regards as a secondary objective, but of value politically as an offset, if no more, to the German occupation of Constantinople. It must not be overlooked, too, that the existence of railway communication between Constantinople and Baghdad will bring the latter city within the military grasp of Germany whenever the line is completed. Mesopotamia would be a rich prize, and a great set off to the loss of Germany's colonies elsewhere. The potential wealth of the country can hardly be exaggerated. Few people are aware of the immense extent of the oil bearing strata on the Persian frontier.

The writer thinks it would be premature to reckon on the Russian occupation of Erzerum exercising any direct influence on the position of the British forces for some time to come. It may, he found, Turkish troops from Baghdad eventually, and certainly it is unlikely that any large reinforcement will be added to the Turkish armies already in the Mesopotamian field; but more vigorous efforts than ever will be made to keep us from advancing further, and the distances between Baghdad and any Russian field force are far too great and too difficult to admit of any expectation of direct assistance from Russia. Besides, we should not require such assistance. It would be an admission of weakness; it is not to be thought of. It is for us, and us only, to see to Baghdad.

#### WAR BREVITIES.

The Netherlands India Government has decided in principle on the establishment of a flying division in the Netherlands. Five export airmen are to be sent from the Netherlands, including naval officers. The present experimental division is under the command of Captain Visscher. The Government has authorised the purchase in America of 12 seaplanes of the type already introduced in India.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* prints the following: "The battle of Verdun is no longer the work of men. It is hell. Nothing can stem over the fields of barbed wire or through the trap of pits against the machine-guns. The storming troops are preceded by death and horror and destruction. This war forebodes that the use of electricity, steam, and gas flames will supersede artillery. It is no inferior opponent who faces us either in men or material. Except in 17-inch howitzers we have no weaker than we." The *Vossische Zeitung* is one of the most respectable and conservative newspapers in Germany.

An epidemic of marriages is occurring among convalescent Australians in England. There were five marriages in the Abbey-wood depot in one week. A West Australian officer married the girl who nursed him in the Wandsworth Hospital. Some of the Australians applied for passages for their wives to Australia out of their deferred pay. Several men who applied to the Agent-General are being granted assisted passages for their wives. While the military officers hesitate to interfere with the rights of these heroes, the feeling is growing that some of the marriages have been too hastily arranged and too lightly considered.

During the fighting at Verdun two French machine guns, which were being used to defend a ravine, jammed. The Germans were on the point of attacking, and no other guns were available. A lieutenant called for 15 men, and directed them to fill up the gap one at a time, and to fire like the devil. Not a man hesitated. The first fired three shots, and dropped with a bullet in his head. Then the second instantly filled the gap, and fired five shots when he fell. The third managed to empty his magazine before he was knocked over, and got 10 Germans. By the time aid arrived only three of the 15 volunteers were left.

#### HINTS ON SAVING.

##### HOW WOMEN CAN HELP IN THE HOME.

NEW STANDARD OF LIVING.  
The National Organising Committee for War Savings is taking care that the nation does not lack practical guidance in the task of saving to win the war. To the appeals already made for economy in dress, the use of motor-cars and houses, and in other directions, are now added a number of leaflets explaining in simple language "how to save and why." In a pamphlet with this title, illustrating how all classes can save, the writer emphasises the importance of women's influence.

As chiefs of the domestic "spending departments" women can exert an all-important influence. If they will make up their minds to the uncomfortable necessity for spending less on our homes, and our families, and our amusements, and pleasures, the revolution in our national habits that is needed for the war will soon be carried out. They have done a great work for the nation in recruiting. They can do a still greater work for their country in saving. It is they who have to tell us how to save, to show us how to do it, and ultimately to carry out most of the saving that can be achieved in our homes by cutting off the things that we can best by their opinion do without. With their sympathy and help, our great problem of economising the war is comparatively easy. Without them it can only be solved by methods which will lessen our staying power and leave us at the end of the war much poorer than we need have been.

##### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The following suggestions are made in reply to the question "How?"

Household expenses—Avoid moving, unless to a cheaper house. Buy no furniture except what is absolutely necessary; expenditure on pictures, pianos, and ornaments should be severely cut down. Spend less on flower gardens and cut flowers, and grow your own vegetables. Employ fewer servants where possible. Do more washing at home. By going to bed earlier, and in other ways, save coal, gas, and electricity. Food—Eat less meat. Some shortage of the foreign supply must be expected to continue, and this may lead to the killing of our cows and thus threaten the milk supply. Full health and strength can be maintained by eating less meat and substituting cheese, milk, and skim milk, peas, beans, and lentils, which contain the same kind of nourishment as meat. Use every crust and crumb of bread for food, and use only bread 24 hours old. Our ancestors saved one-sixth of their bread supply 100 years ago by so doing. Penny pamphlets on food economy, issued by the Board of Education, can be bought through any bookseller.

Drink—On an average each family in this country spends £2d. a week on alcoholic drinks. If each family cut down its drink bill by one-half £200,000,000 a year would be available for the war loan, and immense quantities of grain saved for food. Tea drinking is also excessive.

Clothing—(Women's) Changes of fashion, if they cannot be suppressed, should be ignored. Women should take a pride in making their dresses last as long as possible. Avoid buying veils, white gloves, furs, and silk garments. Make clothes at home as far as possible, and cut down old garments for the children instead of doing fancy needlework. (Men's) Spend less on golfing, holiday, and occasional suits. Have your clothes cleaned and pressed and old boots mended instead of buying new ones. Spend less on gloves and ties. Avoid excessive expenditure on mourning and funerals.

##### PROPOSED TRADE UNION LEVY.

Similar advice is given by Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., the Chairman of the Committee, in an appeal "to my fellow trade unionists." He urges that every hour wasted and every shilling mispent lessens the support which trade unionists might give to their fellows who have gone to the war, and that expenditure should be kept down to the very lowest possible limit consistent with health and efficiency. Mr. Barnes further suggests that in which employment is good, and especially of those on war work, might well consider the raising of levies for future use. The moneys raised could be invested in Government stock, and used to wage the war, but they would afterwards be available, with added interest, in the troublous time which may be ahead. A shilling a week for three months, levied on 200,000 members, would realise £130,000. In a year this would grow with interest to £130,000.

There are indications of a considerable leakage of gold from Australia. The medium, says a Sydney paper, is the departing Chinese, who are prepared to pay a substantial premium for sovereigns. While the war is on no person is permitted to leave the Commonwealth with more than £50 in gold. But the restriction is almost a dead letter. Sovereigns are easily stowed away, and except in special cases no rigid examination is made of departing persons.

Many of those who have known Penang during the last quarter of the nineteenth century will regret to learn of the death of Mr. G. H. Slot. After serving in the Dutch Navy, Mr. Slot set up in business at Penang, where he won many friends. His hospitality and charitable kindness were proverbial. After his marriage Mr. Slot lived first at The Hague, and afterwards in London. He returned to The Hague in ill-health, and failed to recover. He was 67 years of age.



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## THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

MR. KELLAWAY'S REVIEW.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR THE TROOPS.

"THE TIMES" DISPATCH.

In an address to the Bedford Women's Liberal Association last month, Mr. Kellaway, M.P., Parliamentary private secretary to Dr. Addison at the Ministry of Munitions, declared that the calling of public attention to the need for the short supply of munitions last spring was a great service to the Army and to the country. The speaker quoted many striking facts as evidence of the remarkable changes brought about in the supply of shells since the Ministry of Munitions was formed in response to the pressure put on the Government by public opinion.

Mr. Kellaway said: "The spring and early summer of last year will rank amongst the blackest days of the war. By that time the nation had sent to the Continent great armies of its young men to fight in a cause which touched us to the quick. During the preceding months we had been handicapped by overwhelming numbers. That handicap had now been righted. We felt that at last the time had come when British valour would overwhelm the enemy by an irresistible offensive. The great offensive was attempted at Neuve Chapelle, at Richebourg, at the Albert ridge, our armies fought with a contempt for life which showed that the ancient valour of our race was as terrible as it was in the old days before us. Never was British blood more gallantly shed. But at the end of all that bloody fighting our enemy was not overwhelmed. Here and there he had been pushed back. He had lost guns and prisoners. But he was only pushed back to positions as strong as those from which he was driven. The truth slowly sank into the mind of the nation that the whole thing remained to be done over again. What was the explanation? It came in *The Times* dispatch from Sir John French's Headquarters—a dispatch which was passed by the military authorities in France. The explanation was that the want of an adequate supply of munitions was a fatal bar to our success. Our men failed because they were short of munitions. We know now that our armies and the nation were on the verge of a great disaster. In the House of Commons I have criticized Lord Northcliffe's methods, but, knowing what I now know, I say that in calling public attention to the shortage of the supply of munitions Lord Northcliffe rendered a great service to the Army and to the country. There was deep indignation amongst the public and in the House of Commons. Under the spur of that indignation the Government set up the Ministry of Munitions with Mr. Lloyd George at its head. That was in June of last year. We are now in a position to estimate something of what the Ministry has accomplished, and I simply to realize what it will have accomplished by the time its work is completed.

## A MARVEL OF ORGANIZATION

It is impossible to give figures of the increase in output which has been achieved, but we know on the evidence of every competent observer at the front that our armies in the field are abundantly and magnificently supplied. The contrast between the equipment of our men to-day and the condition of things which was responsible for the abortive attacks of last year is so striking as to be almost incredible. At that time our gunners were severely limited in some cases to three and four rounds per day. To-day they tell us that they have an abundance and that its quality is equal to anything possessed by their enemies. What Germany has done after 44 years of ceaseless organization, this country has done in less than a quarter as many months.

## HOW WOMEN ARE HELPING

The achievement has only been made possible by the fact that the Ministry has been able to bring to the munitions industries 195,000 women workers and a great number of other unskilled labourers. There is a sense in which it is true to say that our Armies in the field have been saved by the efforts of the women in the munitions factories. I have myself seen girls from school engaged in producing difficult parts of a shell. In some of these occupations women have proved themselves more adaptable than men. On one particular type of machine, where a minute record was to be kept, a woman who had just dressed and was going to her work, turned out and kept up a record of 70 per cent. The women are intensely keen on the work. One of our inspectors in a Lancashire engineering shop spoke recently to one of the women workers. He learnt that a few months ago she was a typist, but having had five brothers in the Army, one killed at Gallipoli and one having lost his arm at Ypres, she decided to give up typing for shell-turning. This girl was so keen that she had to be watched, as she was found working at the bench during lunch time and after ours. In this particular work, although operations were only commenced about four months ago, an output of 6,000 per week of one kind of shell was being reached. They were also making over 25,000 fuses per week and vast quantities of other materials.

## FROM INFANT FOOD TO SHELL FUSERS

For the Ministry's purpose the United Kingdom has been divided into a number of areas, each with its own local organization. The work of the district organizations has been to create new factories and to extend and co-ordinate existing ones. In one particular area with which I am acquainted there are some remarkable results in the way of the rapid adaptation of industry to new conditions. The following are a few examples:

A glazier is making cartridge clips.

A confectionery maker is making shell-fusing gauges.

An infant food maker is producing plugs for shell.

A candle maker, a flour mill, and a tobacco merchant are all producing shell.

An advertising agent is now making adaptors for shell.

Several breweries are producing shells, fuses, and gages.

Joinmasters are turning out shells, fuses, and adaptors.

Sporting apparatus makers are now making shells and plugs for shells.

Scientific instrument makers are making shells and components of shells.

Synphon manufacturers are producing fuses, adaptors, tubes, and plugs.

Men who during the whole of their industrial life have been engaged in watch-making produced some of the most difficult parts of a shell, such as the fuse.

(Continued on next Column.)

## SUBMARINE WARFARE.

ITS TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The *Kulturische Zeitung* publishes a long article on the technical developments in instruments of war in the course of the last fifty or sixty years. After references to the technical superiority of Prussia in the war against Austria in 1866, and of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War, it lays particular emphasis on the development of mines and torpedo-boats and finally, submarines.

The writer, like so many others of his kind, endeavours to justify the unsparring use of submarines as an answer to the British blockade of Germany. We are threatened, says a London journal, with a fresh outbreak of U-boat raiding, and if it should assume a more intense form, it may be connected with the rumours that new and more powerful submarines have been made ready. It is unquestionable that the later boats have a larger radius of action than those first employed. This has been demonstrated by reports which spoke of their having made voyages to the Levant and further. It is probable that they are able to travel about 4,000 miles on the surface at a speed of 12 knots. Boats of 1,000 tons and upwards, moreover, could carry a large supply of fuel, water, food, and munitions, especially if the latter mainly consisted of shells and bombs. They might even be expected to operate in the Atlantic, and it is not beyond the resourcefulness of German sea-men to arrange for a system of further supplies. The measures best adapted for forcing such an outpost have doubt received consideration at the Admiralty, and the most that can be met with the same confident assurance that it will fail in its purpose as the earlier ones have done.

Respecting the subject of submarines, 200 years ago Sir Reginald Bacon gave expression to the view that the battleship was likely to become the unit to which other vessels would be attached. In the Dogger Bank battle, submarines intervened, though fleetingly, but it is extremely probable that the Germans have been building, for some time, a fleet of submarines, which will be used with high surface speed, submerged power, but, above all, provided with several torpedo tubes. We may conjecture that if the High Sea Fleet should come out it will be accompanied by a cloud of destroyers, and have with it vessels of submarine character possessing the qualities suggested. Some descriptions of formidable German submarines, mounting guns in an amidship turret, have been published, but they possess no authority.

A firm of baking machinery manufacturers are now producing 6in. high explosive shells.

A well-known firm of sewing-machine makers are now amongst the largest makers of gages.

A firm of jewellers have built a new factory for the manufacture of optical instruments requiring great accuracy.

A gramophone company are turning out fuses, primers, and the like, in great quantities.

A sheep-shearing machine company are making by the thousand one of the most essential parts of shell.

A firm manufacturing cream separators are now making primers for shell.

## RAPID ADAPTATION.

Dealing with other cases of adapted industry, Mr. Kellaway said that at the Government's request an engineering firm employing 8,000 hands, which had before produced only textile machinery, undertook a large order for field kitchens. They reorganized the whole of one shop, and within a few weeks were turning out field kitchens of the finest possible workmanship. The next stage was an order for 4-in. shells. This meant enormous work in rearranging plants, but the work was rapidly accomplished, and the firm was now turning out a fine lot of shells every week. Last October an explosives factory started to fill bombs at the rate of about 600 a week, with a staff of about 60. That factory was now turning out about 15,000 filled bombs weekly with a staff of about 250. An entirely new Government factory which started work in October with six girl fillers filling 270 shells a week was now handling 15,000 bombs a week.

There was only one particular kind of munition which had been thought of before the war. These were now being manufactured throughout the British Isles by nearly 200 different firms.

## PROFESSIONAL MEN AT THE LATHE.

Mr. Kellaway paid high tribute to the excellent work done by the Y.M.C.A. Auxiliary Committee under Lord Derby, and by other organizations in providing and superintending workshops for munition workers, and said that many other changes which social reformers had long been demanding had been accomplished—security of occupation, higher wages, abolition of sweating, and decent working conditions. Every class was contributing towards the equipment of our troops. Professional men were working at the bench and lathe with artisans. Lord Carson's brother was drawing a weekly wage as a shell turner, together with more than one member of the House of Lords. In one great city barristers, solicitors, and court officials spent their week-ends under the leadership of a well-known Judge in munition work.

In conclusion Mr. Kellaway said:—

"The work is not yet complete, but its foundation I have been well and truly laid, and I am confident that history will say that the work of Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the Ministry of Munitions is the greatest piece of work achieved by one man in one great city or other country has ever seen. If you would see the real monument of his work you must see it not only in the altered industrial conditions of this country, but in the new spirit of our armies in the field. If ever a man has earned the proud title of being the saviour of his country it is the Minister of Munitions. (Cheers.)"

## THE SEA SENTRY.

A STORMY NIGHT-ON PATROL.

Night, and a storm at sea. A dead-black night, through which storm-furrows belted and raged unceasingly, breathing along the sleek angry gusts against which a man could scarcely bear up, and lashing the chill water into a seething fury. No, a faint point of light relieved the impenetrable gloom, and as H.M. destroyer *Sluth-hound* plunged through the heavy sea she appeared merely a piece of the darkness that moved, being indistinguishable from her surroundings in any other way.

"Starboard two points," commanded the officer on her bridge. "Starboard it is," replied the helmsman as he spun his wheel. "Talk about steering by the middle spoke, why, it's too dark to feel it," muttered a seaman who was clinging to the lifelines just below. "Like lookin' for blackberries in a coal-collar searchin' for thim, to-night, ain't it?" answered his chum.

On the bridge, along the decks beside the guns and tubes, all ready for instant action, stood men clothed in thick suits and heavy over-boots, who peered steadily into the darkness not knowing what dangers might be hidden therein. But few words were spoken, and these in an undertone, for any sound of talking would immediately bring from the bridge a stern "Silence below there!"

Occasionally a man would turn his head aside and close his eyes for a second to give them rest. Much peering into the night is apt to bring hallucinations, when nerves are stretched. Men are prone to imagine they see things, and a relief of the eye-strain is the best corrective of this tendency.

*Sluth-hound* was on night patrol, just one of the many of her kind that do sentry-go at sea in all hours and all weathers, policing the Swan's path in order that the British people may sleep easily and securely in their beds. And she was having a terribly rough trip—just such a relentless battering from wind and sea as many other of her type have when winter gales are tearing at the face of the waters.

## WALLOWING IN WAVES.

"Swish" came a big wave against her starboard bow, where it broke inboard and rolled along the decks, putting them for a while knee-deep in water. One man, swept in his feet, clung with both hands to a fire stay, and as the water surged clear of him scrambled upright again, drenched from head to foot.

"Here, take a hand o' line round this or you'll be losin' the number o' y'r mess," exclaimed a companion, pulling him towards the side.

"Near it then," replied the man calmly as he hitched a line round a stanchion to secure himself.

Getting washed overboard on such a wild night would be only too easy, as all hands knew, for the waves were now rolling over *Sluth-hound* freely, and it was impossible to see where her reeling decks ended and the sea began. When men moved they groped their way cautiously along by the lifelines and were careful not to lose handhold.

Like all of her kind *Sluth-hound* disdained to ride over waves—she wallowed through them. Over the arch of her raised forecastle there galloped a continuous succession of cold, foam-crested seas ("white horses" sailors call them), which leaped down upon the decks and thence tumbled overboard again as the vessel heaved up her long, black hull for another wrestle with the billows.

While the elements thus played a wretched kind of shuttlecock with their frail little vessel in the blackness of the night, the watch upon *Sluth-hound's* deck stood courageously to their post, keenly alert, yet fearless of all dangers that lurked in the darkness, and the storm. To officers and men alike it was just "duty" the magic word that in the Navy covers everything, and from their point of view there was no more to be said about it.

But what was passing on deck presented only one aspect of life, aboard *Sluth-hound*. A cheerier side of it was unfolded where the watch below were passing their off-duty time boxed up in a tiny mess-deck with only half an inch of steel plating between them and Davy Jones' locker.

Owing to the rough weather, everything was battened down closely, and the tossing of the vessel gave to the floor of the cramped deck a motion akin to that of a swing-boat at a fair. To move along it without falling one required the surefootedness of a tight-rope walker, or of a sailor accustomed to torpedo craft. A loaf of bread rolled from a table and bounded about the deck like a football in a hot scrimmage, while laughing seamen grabbed at it or tried to spear it with their knives and seemed to enjoy the fun of the chase.

"We're gettin' rocked in the crad o' th' deep a right, Bill, but I don't see where th' lay me down to sleep" comes in," said one of them, trying to steady a basin of cocoa.

"Ceptin' we strike a mine," replied Bill, nonchalantly referring to a danger that all knew to be ever present.

MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS. Despite the stuffy atmosphere, the mad swaying of the boat, and the difficulty of sitting upon "even keel," the men smoked, chatted, and laughed as jovially as if they had been comfortably settled in some favourite snuggery ashore. It might be unpleasant below, but it was infinitely worse above, where they would soon have to "turn to" again, and sailor-like they made the best of things as they found them at the moment.

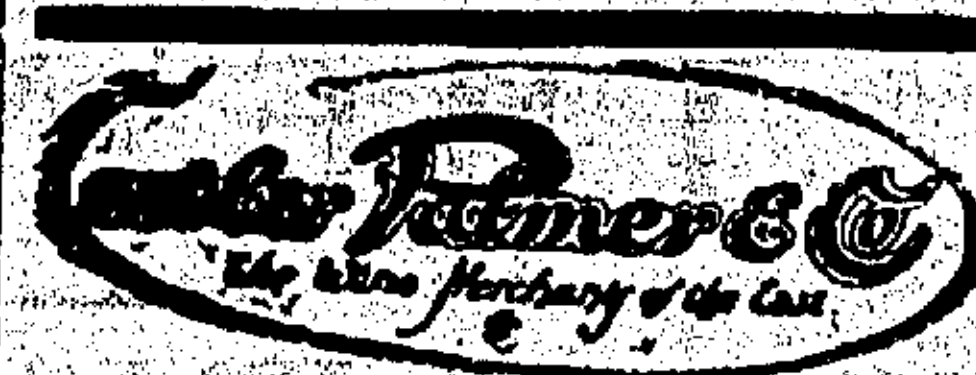
Right aft a young officer swung down into the little wardrobe, staided himself by the door and looked in while he threw off some of his heavy clothing. In the room a drawer had shot out from a locker and distributed its contents all over the floor, where miscellaneous articles were pitching about. Among the litter two other officers were trying to get dinner.

"No soup to-night unless you drink it out of a bucket. Plates won't hold it," exclaimed one quite cheerily. "And it was apparent that he spoke the truth, for notwithstanding artificial aids, only such things as were held there would remain upon the table."

The other officer looked up from a glass which he was trying to fill and declaimed jocularly:

"Yes, gentlemen of England who sit at home at ease—"

(Continued on next Column.)



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[38]

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42-E

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Stop that and take your feet off my best shirt," cut in the newcomer.

"Sorry, old chap," was the answer, "if I do I shall have to put them on the skipper's dress clothes, which'd be worse," and he went on trying to pour out his drink. The other said no more, but joined in the catch-as-catch-can dinner, while *Sluth-hound*, half-submerged at times in her battle with the heavy seas, gave to everyone aboard her—as only a destroyer can—the most uncomfortable time it is possible to spend at sea.—Daily Mail.



# BRITISH SYMPATHY WITH SERBIA. DEPUTATION TO THE PRINCE RECENT A NATION'S IDEAL.

The Prince Regent of Serbia received at Claridge's Hotel, London, last month a deputation of prominent public men who wished to express their admiration of and sympathy with Serbia. The deputation was headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Mayor of London.

## A SERBIAN PROVERB.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the members of the deputation were men who in ordinary times held opposite or differing views on many subjects, political, social, and religious, but they were all united in their determination to carry out their duty to the Prince Regent. He said that the assurance of our greatest Serbian Ally, the assurance of their respectful and warmest welcome to the courage and endurance which Serbia had shown in the face of tremendous trials and difficulties, and their sincere sympathy with her in the struggle she was called upon to bear. Never had Serbia stood better in the world's eyes than in her hour of present distress. There was, he believed, a Serbian proverb which said: "Better a body in rags with a soul in silk, than a body in silk with a soul in rags." They believed that with the sturdy help of the Allied forces the clouds which had gathered over Serbia would be blown away, and the cause of freedom would be won for those whom Serbia represented in the fellowship of nations. He thought that the story of Serbia's greatness in European history—a greatness maintained in spite of many sorrows—had during the last year come as a new revelation to many in this country. They offered to his Royal Highness the assurance of their cordial and respectful welcome, and their regard and sympathy were shown, not in words only, but in the substantial help which they were endeavouring to raise, and in what his Royal Highness would value most—a high and confident hope of the rising of a new time of sunshine and strength when this tyranny was overpast.

## THE LORD MAYOR'S REPLY.

The Prince Regent, who wore Serbian uniform, said, in reply:—Your presence here to-day and the moving words which you have just addressed to me and to my dear country have touched me deeply. I am happy to have seen England again—the England that we all admire—where I have received so many proofs of sympathy for Serbia on the part of his Majesty King George, of all the Royal Family, of the British Government, and of the citizens of the capital which represent the British people. To the important demonstration of which you make me the object.

This demonstration on the part of so many representatives of the British people will encourage me when I shall again be at the head of my Army, side by side with the valiant Franco-British Army, to pursue the attainment of which we have striven for centuries. This ideal is the union in one single fatherland of all the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, who are one people, with the same traditions, the same language, the same tendencies, but whom an evil fate has divided. This idea, and the feeling that we are fighting side by side with our great Allies for right and for justice, has supported us through the unspeakable trials which our people and our army have endured.

The certainty that Great Britain is with us will increase the courage of our army and the endurance of our people; and there is anything of which we are absolutely sure it is that there is a Great Britain, a powerful Great Britain, who will not relax her grip until she has won.

## "A CHEAPSIDE SWASHBUCKLER."

An amusing reference to an ancient feat was made at Northamptonshire Quarter Sessions by Earl Spencer, in proposing the election of Sir Charles Knightley as chairman. He made the proposal, he said, with infinite pleasure because he hoped it would obliterate for ever from the minds of the Knightley family the memory of an unpleasant episode which occurred in the first decade of the sixteenth century. He had always felt somewhat ashamed that a member of the Spencer family should have been a swashbuckler in Cheapside, though he had a certain amount of sympathy with his ancestor, as the conflict on the occasion referred to was with an ecclesiastical authority of the period. Still he regretted that a Spencer should have been nearly committed for brawling in Cheapside, and he took that opportunity of apologising to Sir Charles for an unpleasant incident, which was not reported in the newspapers of the day.

# WHAT RUSSIA IS FIGHTING FOR. A REMARKABLE SPEECH IN THE DUMA.

A remarkable speech was delivered recently in the Duma by Professor Miklukko, leader of the Constitutional Democratic party, and the creator of the "progressive bloc" in the Duma. He began his speech by pointing out the statement made by the Socialists in most countries that the war was begun by the Governments against the wish of the peoples is false. Even the majority of the Socialists have to agree that it is not true, at least so far as Germany is concerned. The German people and the majority of German Socialists have regularly supported the Government, and when we speak of the responsibility of the German Emperor we must remember that the Emperor William was forced by his own people to begin the war. Therefore in this case the responsibility for the present butchery must be equally divided between the people and the Government.

But perhaps in Great Britain the Government acted against the will of the people, having started the war. Nothing, however, would act against the will of the people in such an important question would be swept away the very next day. It is true that free British thought has expressed, and is expressing, all sorts of opinions, among them those of an anti-militaristic nature. It is true that when the war began there were very many criticisms against Sir Edward Grey, but we know that in the course of time British democracy showed an astonishing preparedness for the greatest sacrifices, and has not even stopped at destroying old traditions, and has voluntarily sent millions of its sons to engage in a life and death struggle, and when the stream of volunteers dried up they went so far as practically to accept compulsory military service. This great country does not follow its Government, but practically leads the Government, and sets us the greatest example of the conscientious union of a whole nation for the accomplishment of a great national task.

## BIG PRINCIPLES AT STAKE.

The Socialists also ask: "Where are all those great principles in the name of which the war has been proclaimed? But the war is really being fought for big principles. The fate of Belgium, Serbia and Poland is brought up against us. This fate is certainly our concern, but only in the sense that we cannot stop the war before Belgium, Serbia, Poland, and Armenia have been fully compensated for everything they have suffered. Therefore, we cannot make a separate peace but must fight on to the end.

"These Socialists regret that the idea of the necessity for crushing militarism goes astray, and that the principles of international law are beginning to be ignored. But we do not forget this idea in only those who are ready at the end of this unprecedented war to return to the old state of things in Europe, when the rights of the people were ignored, and when armaments went up indifferently. No, we have not sacrificed millions of our sons for nothing, and we do not want to see such a state of things again!

"If we return from large perspectives concerning the whole world to the more narrow historical problems of different nations, we must say that these must be also realised to the full extent. These problems are being faced by all the nations. We have them also, and it was a crime to say that the blood of our people was shed not for their realisation, but for somebody else's foreign interest. Our Russian interest in this war can be defined very briefly: We need an outlet to a free sea. We did not begin the war for this, but without it we shall not live. (Loud and prolonged cheers from all benches.)

The annexation of the Dardanelles is in no way an attempt to enlarge the Russian frontiers. Russia is big enough, and has no need for new territories; but her complete development without an outlet to a free sea cannot possibly be realised. In our time, when the old idea of Continentalism is dead, when international relations demand a sea-way, have become the order of the day, the State without such communications is an organism without the necessary organs.

"You can say to me, 'If Turkey had been wiser, could not possibly then have realised this aim.' We would have to wait. But when Linna von Sanders entered Constantinople, when the Turkish War Minister has become a servant of Germany, and the Turkish fleet became controlled by Germans, the whole situation changed. We fully realise what is the plan of Germany, and for what she is carrying on this war. It is clear to everybody that in the case of victory Germany would come to Europe a Central Power, economically, and then politically. 'Berlin-Bagdad' that is the German idea; and since it has been created we have no other choice. The question now is not whether the Straits will become Russian or remain Turkish; the question is whether they will become Russian or will remain German.

## A DARDANELLES AGREEMENT.

"We must make no mistake. The question which is now being decided will probably be decided for ever, but there will scarcely ever be such favourable conditions as there are now. The chief of these conditions is the attitude of our Allies towards our national problem. 'Berlin-Bagdad' is too real a danger, not only for us, but for Great Britain, with India and Egypt. In for France with her prospects in Syria. On the basis of this real danger an agreement has become possible between Powers which for centuries were suspicious of each other.

The end of March (O.S.) and the beginning of April (F.S.) in 1915 is a date which is well worthy of remembrance by large masses of the Russian people. This is the date when a definite agreement was reached between us and our Allies. (Prolonged cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. Miklukko urged the necessity of going on with the war. A neutral had come to him to suggest peace.

"He told me that he had come to Russia in order to ascertain what the feeling was with regard to a separate peace. He said, 'You cannot imagine how in Germany they wish for peace. Probably the evacuation of Belgium and the evacuation of Serbia might be made the basis for further negotiations.'

"I answered him. We know well the feelings of Germany; but in your country they should know who started the war, and whether it is possible by any sort of international agreement based on a simple return to the status quo ante to divert Germany from her aims. We do not want to crush Germany, but we must make it impossible for (Continued on next column.)

# HOPES OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. FRENCH APPRECIATION OF OUR DIFFICULTIES.

[FROM A PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES"]

The idea of the Economic Conference, from which so much is expected, really originated with M. Clémentel, the French Minister of Commerce, two or three months ago, and some anxiety has been caused by the apparent reluctance of the British Government to take any definite line on the subject. It must be added that, although those who are behind the movement are anxious that there should be as little delay as possible, they are aware that the problem is particularly complicated for England.

In a letter to the *Temps*, M. Jules Siegfried points out that, at first sight, a Customs Union between Free Trade countries, like England and Belgium and Protectionist countries, like France, Italy, and Russia, appears an impossibility, but that the only way to keep out enemy products will be high tariffs.

But equally important with tariffs is the question of collaboration—the avoidance of overlapping and the regulation of competition. Indeed, it may be said that the projected discussions are divided into two parts—regarding (1) measures against Germany, and (2) trade amongst the Allies. While French manufacturers are aware that the imposition of a tariff upon merely articles imported into England is merely designed to meet the cost of the war, commercial and industrial France, whether fruit-growers or dairy-farmers, motor-car manufacturers or makers of articles of luxury, view with alarm the idea that behind this tariff there might grow up in England new rivals to French industries.

But there are many economic objects which can be served by conference round a table.

Article 11 of the Treaty of Frankfurt gave Germany most-favoured-nation treatment. In consequence, France was barred from making special arrangements with Belgium, whose exports resemble those of Germany, or with Switzerland, because she would have had to give the same privileges to the conquerors of 1870. Now, however, war has torn up the treaty, and she is thus free to develop rapidly her trade relations with her two neighbours, for if she was prevented from offering terms she was prevented equally by the law of reciprocity from receiving them.

The French Customs régime is admirably adapted for commercial war. A Customs Committee, composed of Parliamentarians, sits and proposes changes in the tariff. The Minister by a simple decree raises or lowers the duty in special circumstances. There is a law passed in 1910, for instance, against dumping. It is necessary merely to put a mark of "undeviable" German products. Legislation, on the other hand, will be necessary to prevent insidious advances by the Germans in finance and commerce by means of banks and trading associations which exist for purposes of espionage.

One of the projects to be discussed concerns neutral markets. Why, it is asked, should there not be some arrangement as between England and France allotting markets to the respective countries and thus eliminating ruinous rates? Indeed, the suggestion is that the two great trading communities should act towards one another as do the mammoth trusts in America, when they consent to live side by side, or rings of manufacturers formed to keep up prices and limit competition. Such a system could well be applied to the Colonies. For example, Mr. Runciman's idea of giving cotton in Egypt, the Sudan, and India on a scale to supply the British cotton mills might be developed; France could get her thread from Greater Britain, for her own possessions are less adapted to the successful growth of the cotton plant, whilst her might be left the production of elegant goods for the supply of oil, for which her own soil is admirably suited. Again, England has achieved undoubted success in furnishing chemicals and in creating what is practically a new industry. In this direction some species of co-operation might be arranged with France.

## EMPTY CRADLES.

FATHER VAUGHAN ON "BACK TO THE HOME."

Mr. Oswald Stoll explained his War Seal Foundation scheme at a Mansion House meeting last month. The proposal is to provide at small rental, dwellings, answering the requirements of permanent invalids, for soldiers and airmen disabled in the war.

Father Bernard Vaughan declared that more money was being spent on drink, tobacco, cinema, restaurants, and hotels now than before the war. One saw everywhere on the streets of our mammoth metropolis ladies bejewelled and bejewelled, in the daintiest of footwear which one could see as far as ever it reached, and the most perfect hair. If one looked a little longer one would find that there was a pet dog, with could easily be replaced by two men in khaki, as far as money went.

The cry "back to the land" was not so important as "back to the home." The cradle was empty and the church bench was empty because the birth-rate was 37 to 40; to-day it had dropped to 19.5 per 1,000. We were a nation travelling to the cemetery. Never was the marriage-rate so high; never the birth-rate so low; and that at a time when the cry was to replace the men we were losing. It was not men, munitions, or money we wanted. It was the mother we needed to-day. We wanted mothers in those wives whom God wanted to become mothers.

her in the future to upset the peace of Europe; and by her own free will she will never consent to anything in that direction. No, the fate of a democratic Europe cannot be decided at a congress of diplomats. The new Europe must create new forms of intercourse, and to do this she must show a real creative spirit. That is an enormous task to accomplish, but one which our generation has to face, and it can only be brought to a successful issue by the whole nation taking part in the shaping of the future destinies of Europe."

# UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Chunghing, 33, Wobey St. W. Bangkok	Chunghing, 33, Wobey St. W. Bangkok
Front, Reverend, Hongkong	Front, Reverend, Hongkong
Hotel, ... .. Manila	Hotel, ... .. Manila
Guanhuaichan, c/o Teochew, ... ..	Guanhuaichan, c/o Teochew, ... ..
Kongah, ... .. Singapore	Kongah, ... .. Singapore
Healey J. J., Hongkong Hotel Boston	Healey J. J., Hongkong Hotel Boston
Huangting, ... .. Vancouver	Huangting, ... .. Vancouver
Kuaning Connaught, ... .. Bangkok	Kuaning Connaught, ... .. Bangkok
Kwong Yik Sang, ... .. Singapore	Kwong Yik Sang, ... .. Singapore
Kuaning, Tokyo Hotel, ... .. San Francisco	Kuaning, Tokyo Hotel, ... .. San Francisco
Qingong, 230, Connaught, ... ..	Qingong, 230, Connaught, ... ..
Sayer, Taiyang Hotel, ... .. Hanoi	Sayer, Taiyang Hotel, ... .. Hanoi
Singling Co., ... .. Sourabaya	Singling Co., ... .. Sourabaya
Taylor, L. F., Hongkong Hotel, ... ..	Taylor, L. F., Hongkong Hotel, ... ..
Vesener Raimond, ... .. Foochow	Vesener Raimond, ... .. Foochow
Wizomai, ... .. Karachi	Wizomai, ... .. Karachi
Yuehsing, ... .. Macao	Yuehsing, ... .. Macao

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2 d Sunday after Easter, 4th May, 1916. Holy Communion (8.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Elzei, Psalms, Laud, Hallel, and Trent; Te Deum, Oakeley in F; Jubilate, Hayes; Anthem, "Jesu, word of God," Mozart; Hymns 197, 212, Psalm 33, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 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978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

7th May, 2nd Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion, at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, at 11 a.m. Venite, Hallel, Psalms, As Sal, Te Deum, Kyrie, Maundy, Hymns, 160 (A. and M. 229), 285 and 216. National Anthem. Evening Prayer, at 6 p.m. Psalms, Goss and Haverall; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Chant No. 376 W; Hymns, 282, 558 and 223; Vesper Hymn, National Anthem.

St. Peter's Church, West Point. Sunday, 7th May:—8 a.m. Holy Communion, 10.20 a.m. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon; Krencher, Rev. W. 1. Krencher.

## UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road.

Sunday, 7th May. Morning Service, at 11. Hymns, 281, 558 and 515; Paraphrase 30. Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 239, 147, 108 and 264. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macintosh.

## GOSPEL HALL.

10 AND 12 PEDDER STREET.

## Weekly Services:—

Sunday:—Blessing of Bread for Believers, only, 11 a.m.  
Sunday:—Children's Sunday School, 6 p.m.  
Sunday:—Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.  
Monday:—Gospel Meeting for Chinese, 7.30 p.m.  
Tuesday:—Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m.  
Thursday:—Bible Class, 8 p.m.  
Saturday:—Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 11.33 a.m.—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China, and increased slightly over the Philippines.

The typhoon appears to be filling up.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood E. wind, moderate; fine.

Formosa Channel ... .. N.E. winds, fresh.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as Hongkong and Lamook. (No. 1.)

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as Hongkong and Hainan. (No. 1.)

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 5th.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka.	{ The same No. 1
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	{ The same No. 1.











## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

**A SMALL GODOWN** in PRINCE'S BUILDING.  
For particulars, etc., apply—  
**THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.**  
665

## TO LET.

**RICHMOND HOUSE** and Annex at No. 11, Robinson Road, completely renovated and repainted. Garden and Tennis Court. For rent and other terms apply to—  
**H. M. H. NEMAZEE,**  
No. 1, Des Voeux Road.  
[608]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE.

**FROM** this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society and Sign per Procuration.  
By Order of the Board,  
**C. MONTAGUE EDE,**  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1916. [607]

## NOTICE.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**DISSATISFIED SHAREHOLDERS** are hereby notified that the Directors have declined to recommend the payment of the 7½ additional bonus in respect of the Deferred Shares, and are urgently requested in their own interests to attend the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited's Office at 10 A.M. TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 6th instant.  
Dated the 6th day of May, 1916.  
**WILKINSON & GRIST,**  
Solicitors for the Dissatisfied Shareholders.  
[608]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"** stranded on Tanakan Island on the 31st March, 1916, having, with all cargo on board, become a total loss, the consignees are hereby notified to produce at the Local Office of the Company full set of Bills of Lading for certification of loss and countersignature.  
(Sd.) K. DOI,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1916. [609]

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 70 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Tax King, for one further term of 70 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing Square Feet (Approximate)	Used Price.
100	Shaikwan Road, West of Shaikwan Road, Shaikwan Road.	As per plan.	17,000 (about)	\$ 170,000

Hongkong, 6th May, 1916. [670]

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

**WE** beg to inform the Public that the Company's Telephone Numbers

have been changed TO-DAY from 246 and 1290 to 744 and 745.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1916. [653]

## HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## REDUCTION IN PRICE.

**FROM** 1st May, 1916, the Price of Current for Lighting and Fans will be Reduced to 20 cents per unit.  
Discounts will remain as before.  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [648]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have This Day REMOVED my Office to No. 11, Des Voeux Road Central (1st Floor).

**OTTO KONG SING,**  
Solicitor.

Dated the 20th day of April, 1916. [634]

## WANTED.

**By** a British Mercantile Firm competent to write shorthand and type rapidly.  
Apply to—  
**Care of "Daily Press" Office.**  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1916. [660]

## WANTED.

**By** a Firm of Exporters, a competent ASSISTANT (British) for Canton, must have had some previous experience and be able to speak Chinese.  
Apply stating references to—  
**"D. C. H."**  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [637]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 6th May, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st May to the 20th May, inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1916. [630]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1916, and electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th May to the 20th May, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [649]

## THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 11.30 A.M. on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1915, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1916, both days inclusive.  
**THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,**  
W. G. DARBY,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1916. [656]

## A CHARMING OPERATTA ENTITLED

## "THE WISHING CAP"

will be performed by the Pupils of the Anglo-French School, Causeway Bay, in aid of the Charitable Works of that Institution, at St. Paul's Institution, Causeway Bay, at 8 P.M., on MAY 10th, 11th and 12th.

Charges for Admission:  
Adults, \$1; Children 50 cents.  
There will be a DRESS REHEARSAL FOR CHILDREN ONLY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 6th inst., at 4 P.M.  
Admission 20 cents.  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1916.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

**IN THE MATTER** of the Estate of NATHANIEL JOSEPH EDE, late of "OAKHURST," NETLEY ABBEY, in the County of Hants, England, deceased.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 13th day of May, 1916.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to A. SHEDDEN HOOPER, Esq., No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the Administrator of the above Estate, by the above date.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1916.  
**HASTINGS & HASTINGS,**  
Solicitors for the Administrator,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong. [630]

## IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA &amp; MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 198 of the Companies Ordinance 1913 that the FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, St. George's Building, Clatter Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidators showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of laid before such Meeting and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.  
Dated 20th April, 1916.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
Liquidators. [602]

## FOR SALE.

**RICHMOND HOUSE**, No. 145, Barker Road.  
Also,  
"DUNOTTAR," No. 81, Aberdeen Road.  
**HASTINGS & HASTINGS,**  
Solicitors. [671]

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE**, on Mount Parish, Wanhsai, for six months. Electric Light and Telephone installed.  
Apply—  
**D. V. STEVENSON,**  
Care of DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON.  
[492]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**SHAMKIN, CANTON.**  
**ONE PRIVATE FLAT** in ROMANJEE BUILDING, Four Large Airy Rooms, completely FURNISHED.  
Commodious Verandahs and Furnished Baths with HOT and COLD Water; Electric Lift. Suitable for a Married Couple or Two Bachelors.  
Apply to—  
**Mr. A. BRUYANT,**  
ROMANJEE BUILDING,  
Flat No. 31,  
SHAMKIN.  
[638]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.**  
[622]

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED HOUSE**, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden.  
Apply—  
**SECRETARY,**  
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,  
90, Bonham Road.  
[643]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in Observatory Villas with Tennis Court.  
Apply to—  
**ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,**  
14, Des Voeux Road.  
[619]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

**LA HACIENDA WEST**, 73, THE PEAK, from Middle May to the end of August.  
Apply—  
**W. MURRAY SCOTT.**  
[606]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in SECOND FLOOR, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Reasonable rent.  
Apply to—  
**THE UNION TRADING CO.,**  
5, Queen's Buildings.  
[674]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in Prince's Building.  
Apply to—  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
Liquidators,  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.  
[672]

## TO LET.

**RAVENSHILL EAST**, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—  
**DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON.**  
[690]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES**, 5, Daddell Street.  
Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
[636]

## TO LET.

**NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.**  
**THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING** HOUSE with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMKIN CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.  
"FAIRVIEW," No. 1, Robinson Road, comprising 9 ROOMS, ample Servants' Quarters, and Gardens.  
Apply to—  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
[416]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
[67]

## TO LET.

**From 1st May.**  
**OFFICES**, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.  
Apply to—  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
[618]

## TO LET.

**TWO ROOMED-FLATS** in Nathan Road.  
**THREE ROOMED-FLATS** in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
**FOUR ROOMED FLATS** in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.  
**FOUR ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.**  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[677]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
**NO. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.**  
**GODOWNS**, at Wanhsai.  
**NO. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.**  
Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
[672]

## INTIMATION

**WATSON'S**  
**E**

**THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.**



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY,

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, 6TH MAY, 1916.

## THE RIOTS IN GERMANY.

**SIMULTANEOUSLY** with the news of the collapse of the insurrection in Ireland and the execution of the leaders, who admitted that they had been the dupes of Germany, comes the announcement that Germany herself is suffering from grave internal disorders. On several occasions, previously, the world has been furnished by eyewitnesses with descriptive account, of rioting in various German cities, but now the cables speak of vast mobs, composed chiefly of women, clamouring for peace. The riots are regarded as more serious than any which have occurred hitherto. There have been exciting scenes in Berlin, Munich, Kiel, Chemnitz and other cities, and the disaffection is spreading to the rural districts, where the peasant women are now demanding the return of their husbands and sons from the war. The authorities are endeavouring to prevent the publication of details, but it is already known that there have been some casualties among the women, and, as on previous occasions, the police have shown their sympathy with the demonstrators, it is evident that the aid of the military has had to be requisitioned. At a huge gathering of workers at Potsdam, the home of the Kaiser, one speaker advocated immediate peace and was fanatically cheered by the crowds. These facts demonstrate clearly the state of public opinion in Germany at the present time. The military authorities, since the commencement of the war, have endeavoured by means of the strictest censorship to hide the real state of affairs from the outside world, but their task was forced down to failure. However closely the Press might be muzzled and however much the right of free speech might be curtailed, the country could not be closed to neutral observers, and they have published their impressions broadcast. The letters found upon captured German soldiers, too, have

brought to light the discontent prevailing amongst all but the ruling classes. It is not possible to drag on a whole nation into quiet submission for ever under such hardships as this war has brought in its train. The official declarations in the earlier stages of the conflict regarding the starvation of the women and children are now generally recognised to have been simply part of a policy calculated first to lull the British into a state of false security and then to arouse the sympathies of neutral countries with the object of bringing about a relaxation of the blockade. They failed in their purpose, and then came the submarine warfare with wanton attacks on all merchant vessels in defence of all international law. The policy of "fraternisation," pursued at the risk of alienating all neutral opinion and of causing a rupture of friendly relations with America, would not have been undertaken, we may be sure, unless Germany was feeling the pinch. In spite of optimistic assurances in the Reichstag, the Government knew that the stranglehold of the British Navy was a menace of increasing seriousness. It was hoped that a promise to relinquish the submarine campaign might be bartered for a discontinuance of the blockade, but the hope has not been realised. While Government control of the necessities of life might be represented merely as an act of prudence for husbanding resources and preventing waste, there has been ample evidence of late to show that the continuance of the blockade and the increased rigour with which it has been conducted have seriously embarrassed the enemy. It is not, of course, possible to starve two Empires like Germany and Austria into submission with the same ease that this result could be attained in the case of a City. The process must necessarily be a long and tedious one. As Mr. CHURCHILL reminded his hearers at the Lord Mayor's banquet in 1914 "the economic stringency resulting from a naval blockade requires time if it is to reach its full effectiveness." The riots throughout Germany which we chronicle to-day show that the limit of human endurance is being gradually reached. The provisions obtainable from Holland, Denmark, and the other neutral countries adjacent to the Central European Powers are steadily diminishing, and the depreciation of the mark must make the question of price a potent factor in the situation, placing the goods entirely beyond the reach of the poorer classes. The people recently were buoyed up with the hope that the fall of Verdun would mean the beginning of the end of the war. With the reduction of this great fortress it was believed that trench warfare would give place to manoeuvre warfare, and that the Germans would defeat the Allied armies in the field. It was because of this belief that there were such tremendous rejoicings over the reported capture of Fort Douaumont. An eyewitness wrote at the time: "The enthusiasm was all because the public thought the taking of the fort was the first step in a great operation which would end the war. If it does not succeed I do not know what will happen, but the least I can say is that the disappointment in Germany will be terrible—a worse blow than anything in the war." As is known, in spite of the sacrifice of an enormous number of lives the effort failed, and the disillusionment has come. It was only yesterday that the full text of the German Chancellor's speech on the prospects of peace came to hand. "Our enemies forget," he said, "that thanks to the organising power of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of the distribution of victuals. They forget that the German nation, in case of real scarcity, is ready to lower the standard of life, which has risen remarkably during the past decades." The rioting of thousands of hungry women in Berlin and other great cities and the open demands for immediate peace, are an ironical commentary upon the Chancellor's brave words.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.  
According to the Chinese calendar to-day is the festival of Li-shia, or the Beginning of Summer.  
The Concert Party from H.M.S. *Laurentie* are announced to give a concert at the Seamen's Institute next Thursday evening. Admission will be free but a collection will be made on behalf of the Billiard Room and Pen Fund.  
The following quotations were received by cable yesterday from Singapore by Mr. W. J. Carroll, share broker:—Alois Rajahs, \$3.85; Ayer Moleks, \$2.30; Kampas, \$5.90; Ayer Panas, \$2.25; Panjans, \$17.75 (all middle price and Straits currency).

The second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will be held on May 27th.

A parcel of Crown Land in Shaikwan road is to be let by public auction sale at the Office of the Public Works Department on Monday, May 15th at 3 p.m.

Police Inspector R. MacDonald has been transferred to the Fito Station from the Central district, a Station Officer, Station Officer Lane, leaving for Home on holiday.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that whilst he was riding on a tram-car on his way from 134, Connaught Road West, to Ice House Street, he was robbed of \$1,000 in bank notes.

Revenue Officer Widen yesterday conducted a raid on the *Hong Moh*, and in the forepeak discovered, cleverly concealed 1,025 tacks of prepared opium, and 50 pounds of raw opium.

Count de Baudy, Consul-General for France at Singapore, died somewhat suddenly on Saturday, April 22nd. The deceased gentleman had been Consul at Singapore for fourteen years.

During the absence of Mr. C. Montague Ede from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. Hay will act as General Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and will sign per Procuration.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. \$100; and Central Agency, Ltd., \$25.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha officially announce that the *Chigo Maru* has become a total loss, and consignees are notified to produce at the local office of the Company the Bills of Lading for certification of loss and countersignature.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist have issued a notification that the Directors of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have declined to recommend the payment of 7½ additional bonus in respect of the Deferred Shares, and—large—all dissatisfied shareholders to attend the annual meeting of the Company to be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine and Matheson at 10 a.m. today (Saturday). Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist are acting as solicitors for the dissatisfied shareholders.

It is reported that Dr. W. A. van Zyl, Alderman of Utrecht, will shortly be offered the burgomastership of Batavia, but it is not certain that Mr. van Zyl will accept the appointment in view of the state of his health. With regard to the nomination of burgomasters for the three principal towns of Java it has been decided that for Batavia only, will a burgomaster be appointed from the Netherlands. The appointments for Sourabaya and Semarang will be made in the East Indies.

A Portuguese schoolmistress was walking along Causeway Road when a man came up behind her, and snatched at her bag. She held on, but the chain of the bag was broken. Defendant ran off with the bag to the Public Gardens, where he was eventually captured. The bag, it was discovered, had been thrown away, but on the person of defendant was found 60 cents, which he admitted he had taken from the bag. At the Magistracy yesterday the man was sent to prison for twelve months, with four hours' stocks, and he was ordered to receive 24 strokes of the birch.

Mr. Demian Fuller has received a grateful letter of acknowledgment of a draft sent by him for \$2,111.11 (being the proceeds from the sale of programmes at his recent Piano Recital) from the President of the National Institute for the Blind. A further draft for \$29,121.10 has since been sent to the same Institute, being part of the Collection at the Good Friday Oratorio. The total collection amounted to \$318.12, the balance going to the Cathedral Organ Fund. While the collection falls very considerably short of what it was last year (\$350), it is none the less an encouraging recognition of the large amount of work and time entailed in getting up the performance. The first of a new series of Organ Recitals will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday, May 15th, at 5.30 p.m., at which the soloist will be Mrs. W. B. Walker. A collection will be made in aid of the General Expenses of the Cathedral.

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